DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—We wished to have given our aid to the noble soldiery of North Carolina in the earnest appeal they have been and are making to the people at home for peace among ourselves that we may the sooner have peace with the Yankee foe. But we do not know that we can just now add anything in words worthy to place beside our soldiers' acts. We will let another speak for us, in words well spoken to people and soldiers just one year ago, when the Spring campaign was opening as now. Oh! that we could take from the Raleigh Standard of Feb'y 1864 such words as these which we copy:

From the Raleigh Standard, Feb. 27, 1863.

Is Peace Desirable?

Every one says it is. We are fighting for peace. But we can have no peace unless it comes to us as a self-governing free people.—How shall we obtain it? By resting on our arms? By desertion and straggling, and all kinds of expedients to avoid service? By waiting for the Northwest to secede from the Northeast? By depending on foreign intervention? Fellow-citizens, soldiers, these are not the roads to peace. *We shall obtain this great blessing only when we shall have thoroughly defeated the enemy at all points*, and endured the privations, the losses, and the sufferings of war until that enemy shall have despaired of success. *This is the road to peace.* There seems to be no other road to it. What then? Let the people hold up the hands of our Generals, and let every soldier be at the post of duty. If our enemies should fail at all points during the next three months, they will begin seriously to consider that their task is a most difficult, if not an impossible one. Opposition to the war in the North is certainly increasing. There can be no doubt that a large portion of Lincoln's armies and of the Northern people are tired of the war. They want peace as much as we do. Continued defeats for the next three months must tell powerfully on their feelings and judgments. Many of them—perhaps a majority, are opposed to fighting to free the slaves. They regard such a policy as changing the character of the war. They look upon it also as fraught with incalculable misery to both races in both sections. The madness and folly of Lincoln in this respect are operating in our favor. Now is the time to present one compact front at every point. We can lose nothing by it, but on the contrary we may gain every thing. We repeat, if our enemies should fail at all points for the next three months, that failure must tend to a cessation of hostilities, or to an armistice, which will be a long step towards peace. But what if they should succeed? The war will be prolonged, and our sufferings will be increased tenfold. Starvation will be added to the horrors which would follow in the train of their triumphant forces.

We believe that we have enough regiments in the field if they are kept well filled. We must have men to cultivate our fields and men to fight. Let the former make every grain of corn and every pound of meat they can, and let the latter, to a man, rally to their regiments. Let no soldier so act as to have it thrown up to him hereafter, that he was a deserter or an outlier. It makes no difference whether we approve of the measures by which the war was brought on or not; we are in it, and we must fight it out. We deplore those measures as much as any one, but they bet long to the unalterable past. We cannot change them nor their consequences, by deploring them. We can only profit by them in the future. *We repeat, we must fight.—There is no other way to peace but by submission to Abraham Lincoln. Who thinks of that? Are we ready to swear allegiance to* HIS *government? It is not the government that it was, but a rank and bloody usurpation.* Our people will not be *forced* to do anything. They will decide their own destiny. It is true, no one can foresee the end of the struggle. It may end in the ruin of every North American State; but if we are true to ourselves, to our ancestors, and to our children, we at least in North Carolina will never call any section or any man master. But Providence permits no mortal to foresee events. He shows us our duty, and if we perform it, events will take care of themselves. *Duty, duty, duty*—let us all do that. We cannot do otherwise, and be true men. We appeal to our gallant soldiers who are absent, to hasten to their colors.—They will be unjust to their own reputation, and unjust to their comrades who impatiently await their return, if they linger longer. Peace is to be desired above all earthly blessing, but it can be reached only through blood and suffering. To your posts, then, soldiers. You are the country's hope. Every privation you submit to, and every blow you strike, brings us that much nearer to blessed peace.

A Patriotic Lady's Plan.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

Dear Sir: Knowing how constantly you are occupied with the advancement of our cause, I feel that you will not deem it impertinent if I bring to your notice a suggestion made to me a few days since by a highly educated and patriotic lady of this place.—She proposes that every woman in the Confederacy should give all her silver, much or little, to add to its resources at this trying crisis. She is of opinion, and I think correctly, that many millions of bullion—a noble offering—could thus be laid on our country's altar.

"What woman," she asks, "would not glory in the wooden spoons that would replace the silver?" For one *she* would cheerfully give up relics of forty years' standing—marriage presents, and the more substantial household silver given to her by her husband. She asks, "is the thing feasible?" I beg leave to repeat the same question to you, as one better able to answer it. It has seemed to me that an association among the ladies, after the plan of the Mt. Vernon Association, might answer the purpose. The Cashiers of the different Banks might be the temporary depositaries of the contributions.

Do me the favor to write a few lines on the subject, if you do not think it chimerical

S. L.

[Our correspondent suggests the best plan. Let the ladies take hold of it and it cannot fail. It is not chimerical.]

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864. VOL. I—No. 18.

A Right View.

The following article from the Richmond Examiner, (a paper which the Agitators in North Carolina are sometimes fond of quoting from) takes a very different view as to the course to be pursued, if wrongs are to be remedied, to that recommended by "domestic agitators" in North Carolina, who advise "*unconstitutional* redress."

We commend the article to the careful perusal of our people, and especially that portion which refers to the "vicious men to be found in North Carolina that would engage the State in measures which would render the name of North Carolina, like that of Arnold, a synonyme of infamy throughout the world."

Imputations against the fidelity of North Carolina are simply incredible. Apostacy to the Confederate cause on the part of that State, is both morally and physically impossible. Her population are intelligent. Her schools equally to any on this continent in number and erudition. The people are more generaly educated than any in the South.—Except in a few districts they are largely slaveholding; and the industry of the State is highly remunerative. The people are shrewd, practical, frugal and industrious. They thoroughly understand their material interests, and their State pride is a proverb. She went out of the Union with a unanimity exceeded by no other State. She has contributed to the war with a profusion excelled by none.—Her regiments are numerically more replete than any in the army; she won the first battle of the war, at Bethel; and her troops vie with the rest in the re-enlistments now going on. Her western mountains were lately filled with deserters from all the States; now, by the energy of her Government and the co-operations of her people, the mountains are cleared of those degraded wretches.

We have seriously inquired how and where North Carolina has shown herself delinquent in action, and no one has been able to point out the occasion or the place. The charge is against her intentions, the imputation is upon her secret designs. This fact is encouraging; her acts are irreproachable. There are vicious men in every State; and doubtless they are to be found in North Carolina. That these persons would persuade the State into a course of apostacy and suicide; that they would engage the Commonwealth itself in measures which must render the name of North Carolina, like that of Arnold, a synonyme of infamy throughout the world, is entirely possible. But that they have accomplished no overt mischief, as yet, is very certain. We cannot believe that the North Carolina people will meet in Convention for the purpose of deserting the South; and if they meet, we cannot believe that the fathers, sons and brothers of the brave North Carolinians that have bled on every field in this war, will bring themselves to the dishonor of proposing terms of capitulation to the enemy, and of stigmatizing the gallant dead with the guilt of traitors. The agitators and traitors in the bosom of that State may excite discontent and assemble meetings; but when they have done this much, they will have done all they are capable of accomplishing. They cannot bring the people of North Carolina to the point of practical iniquity; they cannot consummate their designs. A few Confederate victories in the Spring will quiet these bad men forever; they will dread to see their names in print; they will be sorry they were born. The very people with whom they have tampered will turn from them with the withering contempt of virtue and loyalty, and they will bear all their lives the brand of tory.

It is not difficult to understand the popular feeling in North Carolina, which has given these agitators encouragement thus to tamper with treason. The feeling there is no doubt the same as prevails throughout the Confederacy. It is a mingled feeling of disappointment, discontent and alarm, in regard to the mal-administration of public affairs. The people feel embarrassed between two conflicting duties; the duty of stern and energetic remonstrance as the only means of checking the career of mal-administration which is hurrying the cause to perdition; and the duty of avoiding any action which may itself imperil the cause. In Virginia the popular judgment is in favor of silent tolerance of abuse; in North Carolina it seems inclined to the alternative of remonstrance. If it were our prerogative to advise the good people of that State, we would warn them against the agitators to whom they have given, probably, too much ear, as well as against any action which could, in the least degree, tend to alarm our own people, or to encourage the public enemy. Remonstrance is a duty, but agitation to the point of disturbing the public mind and embarrassing the public action, becomes a crime.

In Virginia we have been very patient under abuses, and allowed nothing to shake our fidelity. When charged with degeneracy, imbecility, and impotence for battle, Virginia's silent answer was to send Jackson, Johnston, Lee and a hundred and twenty thousand troops to the Confederate armies. The fairest portions of our territory have been desolated, ten thousands of our homesteads lie in ashes, and hundreds of thousands of our families are homeless refugees. Much of this ruin is the direct result of mal-administration. Still the most loyal of our population is that of the country thus overrun and destroyed. Wholesale and wide spread pecuniary ruin has not bent the spirit of our people. They are as resolute and hopeful now as in the bright spring of 1861. Whilst suffering the heaviest calamities and last terrors of war, we have endured much more from our own Government than North Carolina. We have been submissive to a foreign yoke of the most galling character. In Richmond and the East, the domestic provost administration has been exclusively under the control of Marylanders; in the West our people have been turned over to the domination of Kentuckians. The conduct of the police of strangers has not been exemplary; and just complaints against them can get no hearing. Not long ago North Carolina took fire because the appointment of a single tax gatherer was given to the native of another State. Virginia has submitted to systematic injury of this sort. But we cannot dwell upon this humiliation; we will not enlarge on the particulars of this very sore subject. Let North Carolina before listening to domestic agitators, consider what her twin-sister has endured, before she lifts a finger or breathes a whisper for unconstitutional redress.

A CAPTURE OF JACKSON.—A gentleman just arrived from Mississippi reports to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph that he saw the city of Jackson for a third time surrendered to the Federals, last Friday night about sundown. His errand was to Jackson, but he got to the East bank of Pearl River just in time to take the last train Eastward, which brought away the remnant of the public stores, some fugitives and wounded soldiers. All the public property at Jackson was saved, and the wounded we speak of were shot down by the Federal advance while destroying the pontoon bridges, which operation they were left to perform without the cover of a single piece of artillery, though there was an abundance at hand.

Sherman's army was estimated at 20,000 strong, and a running fight with it had been kept up from the Big Black, by Lee's cavalry alone. No infantry had been engaged. With the exception of a repulse when they first attempted to cross the Big Black, the enemy had moved straight along and took possession of Jackson without serious opposition. All our forces are East of the Pearl with the exception of Lee's cavalry, which remained to harrass the enemy. Our informat thinks he saw Confederate soldiers enough in Mississippi to swallow Sherman's army unbuttered, and presume the occupation of Jackson, after so long a notice that they were coming, has been suffered for some deep military strategy, or to permit them to fortify in Jackson in order to take no undue advantage of the foe, but it is due to truth to say, remarks the Telegraph, that our friend was in a very disatisfied frame of mind.

The news, however, is certain that Jackson was occupied by the enemy on the 5th—although Mobile papers of the 7th make no mention of it. How far the misunderstanding between telegraph operators and companies may explain the absense of information from that source, we are unable to say; but it is certainly remarkable that so important news should have been left to passengers. We are confident, however, that it may be relied on.

THE SABBATH.—"The only existing free governments," says a newspaper writer, "are those where the Sabbath is honored." Would not the South have a stronger guarantee of freedom, if she honored the Sabbath more?

Miscellaneous.

Lost Certificate of Stock.---The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.---You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time. W. N. SHELTON,

General Agent for North Carolina.

Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. 18-1w.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc ---Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.
ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF

Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely, out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,

18-1m. *Columbia, S. C.*

Miscellaneous.

Addresses on the War and State of the country, will be delivered by REV. DUNBY LACY, D. D., chaplain in the Confederate States Army, at the Commons Hall on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of February 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the close of each Address, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals in the State of North Carolina. 17-2t.

For Hire.--A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at 17-3t* THIS OFFICE.

Wanted to purchase.--A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.-- A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service. Apply at this office. 13-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day,	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.---The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.--On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.-- The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
J. L. JONES, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., ALEX'R OLDHAM, W. D. SMITH, } Wilmington.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, J. R. GREEN, } Durham's
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:

C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or desposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

$250 Reward.---Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.---I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington--at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.---450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.

JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.--A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order COL. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

WANTED-- 1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to

9-d1w P. FERRALL.

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.---Families can be suppled with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE.

In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-d1t*

Small Pox Notice.---As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

For Sale.--One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C

Military.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.
OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 44th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.

E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5;) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and for ward accounts as above.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Supt
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 22, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

1 dtfeb15.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, *for services of slaves employed as laborers on the land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

——————[Seal.]

Witnesses:

——————
——————

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.---I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Since there has been assurance that Congress is about to pass stringent and affective measures to aid the soldiers in the field, by compelling into the service the hardy principals of substitutes, who have grown rich and fat, and are rolling in superabundant flesh; and these other shady officials in Quartermaster, Commissary, Postoffices and Medical Bureaus:—and since further, there are intimations of strong measures, not only to carry the above legislation into effect, but also to quiet unhealthy agitation, we hear very decided modifications of the original purpose of the agitators. Now, "THE CUE" is, "not to secede, but to protect the rights of the State against the common government, and to aid that government in obtaining an honorable peace." This is but the artful veil to hide the real deformity. The history of the world furnishes abundance of evidence that those who meditate crime, are careful to conceal the objects they have in contemplation.

"Treasons are never owned but when descried." We have heretofore gone over the evidence which in unguarded moments the leaders have supplied of their real intention; and we shall very soon re-publish, at the request of numerous subscribers, the series of articles—"What does it mean?"

At present, we call attention to the following resolutions, passed at a meeting held in Wake county, on the 30th of January, over which Samuel Norris presided:

"*Resolved*, That North Carolina, as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when forced to choose between a military despotism and her sovereignty, she will choose the latter through a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That we respectfully request of the Executive of the State to convene the Legislature forthwith, to call a State Convention to make proper legal arrangements to negotiate with the United States for peace, and that we request the other States to unite in the same.

Resolved, That, what in political affairs, as well as in others ought to be done, can be done; and that, in reality, there did exists no real, justifiable cause for waging this most cruel and wicked war, the cause alleged being chiefly visionary, and not real.

Resolved, That this, as all other wars, is anti-Christian, and that no sacrifice should be considered too great to be made, to settle any strife or difficulty which involves the loss of the lives of men, and to avoid the calamities always incident to its prosecution, whether upon a small or large scale.

Resolved, That the disapprobation of God rests upon all wars, and that those waging and prosecuting the war, with those endorsing or approving, will be held responsible for all the mischief and evil growing out of the same, to the full extent of the moral law.

Resolved, That if this war is persisted in, it will be bound to end in an extermination of at least the able-bodied portion of the white male race of the South."

Thus is the war of defence in which we are engaged, denounced as a "cruel and wicked war," which we have no justifiable cause for waging—that "it is anti-Christian"—that the disapprobation of God" rests upon it, and that those who are waging and prosecuting it—that is, our Government, our Generals and officers, our soldiers, and our people who are clothing and feeding the army, and all loyal men and women who approve our cause and with their means support it, "will be held responsible for all the evil and mischief growing out of the same to the full extent of the moral law."

It is manifest that all this treasonable and seditious calumny is heaped on our own people, for the staple preamble which originated at the Johnston meeting, in which the "fearful tendency of the Confederate Government to a military despotism over civil law," is used as cause of alarm, and no where in the whole proceedings are the acts of our enemies condemned. But, on the contrary, Gov. Vance is urged to forthwith convene the Legislature, in order to call a Convention—"to make proper and legal arrangements to negotiate with the United States for a peace."

The Standard, which could never be got to publish the proceedings of the meeting at Thompson's Store, (they being loyal,) though it professes to publish these meetings for the general information, publishes this flagrantly seditious outbreak in "Buckhorn District." It publishes them without one word of disapproval—and thus disseminates all the poison they instil, to our soldiers in the field, with no morsel of antidote to control their effects.

WHEREAS, on the 22d of May, 1861, it recognized the act of Secession as a glorious celebration of the anniversary of independence and said of it, "we think she (North Carolina) has acted wisely from first to last," and she will make good her act with her last dollar and her last man;" now, it transcribes to its columns without reproach, and circulates with *apparent approval*—these other sentiments, "that there did exist no real justifiable cause for waging this most cruel and wicked war."

WHEREAS, on the 9th of October, 1861, it claimed that the "Old Union men made the revolution" and utterly repudiated the idea that it is a party war; and moreover asserted: (*See Standard Oct. 9th, 1861.*)

"It is a war waged by the Southern people "for their liberties, and there should be no "party in it;" now it accepts with tame acquiescence the accusation that the "war is anti-christian," and dares not even enter a plea of not guilty when it propagates the indictment to the world:

Whereas, on the 17th of July, 1861, the Standard in a long and ably written column of editorial assumed, "That God is on our side," and expounded the text with cogent and convincing reasoning and logical deduction:

Now, it succumbs to the unpatriotic diatribe from Buckhorn District, which pronounces the "disapprobation of God" on this war;—which had been commenced without cause, and the responsibility of which is to rest on those who prosecute and approve it.

It allows this meeting to make it (the Standard.) the medium of its communication with the public; accepts the compliment it bestows, and thus commits to society this flat contradiction of its own previous teaching, without protest or explanation.

Yet the Standard makes the hard demand upon those who would like to think better of it, not to doubt its sympathy with the cause.

We commit these resolutions of the Wake County, Buckhorn Meeting, to the public, as another testimony—of *"What it does mean"*—another warning—to the good and true men of this State—to Governor Vance, and the Confederate Government—of the peril in our path.

Public Execution.

J. S. Stanly, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwin and Amos Amyett, of Nethercutt's Battalion, lately found as deserters to the enemy, have been tried and hanged—thus paying with their lives the penalty of their shocking crime. These men, we believe, were from the county of Jones. They were poor and ignorant men; but some of them had near relatives, and all of them had friends.—The hearts of their kindred have been sore stricken by their sad and disgraceful end. Are they only to blame? They left the service and assumed that of the enemy, on the plea of some fancied wrong done by our government in the removal of Col. Nethercutt's command from the outpost service, in which they were engaged in Jones and Onslow Counties—In to Gen. Martin's, and the ordering them to Wilmington. This slight supposed grievance, furnished the excuse for their great crime. But was there no newspaper which, circulating in that section, aggravated to their eyes the injury they complained of? Did no newspaper take *also* the ground, that the Government had committed towards them a breach of faith?—If there were, then *that paper* exceeded the liberty of the press, to interfere, wantonly and injuriously, with the military movements.—That paper instigated the crime, and is responsible for the consequences its teaching has produced. When any person gives counsel which leads immediately to the commission of felony, that person is an accessory before the fact.

If these poor deluded men have friends, or kin: and we know Col. Nethercutt at least to be their friend so far as to see that they have justice; they ought to search the press—and if it be found that pernicious counsels have led to this deplorable crime and its attending calamity, the blood of these men appeals for justice upon all guilty—the instigator as well as the actor.

There was a report in this city a few days since that a considerable Yankee force was moving upon Ashville in this State. The News, of that place, of the 11th, says of the Raid, that it had been known for some days that a Yankee raid from Tennessee, in the direction of Franklin, Macon county, was made last week. From the information in our possession, it was not a paying expedition. It seems a Yankee force estimated at 600 invaded North Carolina by way of the Tennessee River, and got within about 20 miles of Franklin. But Col. Thomas' Indians bushwhacked them so unmercifully that they turned at that point and hurriedly retreated, having had one Captain, two Lieutenants and a number of privates killed, and a considerable number wounded. The dead they left lying where they fell, but carried off the wounded. They captured Capt. T. P. Siler, 24 miles below Franklin, but we learn that he made his escape subsequently. Good for the red skins.

An officer from Gen. Lee's army, informs us that a soldier named King, from Randolph county, belonging to Co. E, 4th N. C. Regiment, was shot, for desertion, some two weeks ago. A few moments before execution, he observed, that it was owing to the teachings of the Raleigh Standard, that he was placed in that disgraced situation, and regretted that he had been led astray by it.—Comment is unnecessary. Hundreds of others have thus been induced to crime for which they have had to pay the death penalty.—King leaves a wife and several small children to heap their maledictions upon those who have deprived them of a husband and father, and branded their name with dishonor.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Dr. Lacy's intended Lecture for last night, has been postponed till this evening.—Let every one who desires a rich intellectual and patriotic entertainment, be sure to be there; and especially all who desire to contribute to the promotion of the comfort of wounded and sick soldiers who are languishing in our North Carolina Hospitals.

The news of the taking of Jackson, Miss. again by the Yankees, takes us by surprise, having received no such intelligence by telegraph. The reason for it is said to be, that Gen. Polk has ordered that no telegraphic despatches be sent from that section except for military purposes.

We cheerfully give place in our columns to the communication from "our old friend, our old schoolmate and old classmate," James A. Long, of Greensboro—not Thomas B. Long of Chatham. We make this explanation in behalf of "our old friend" because as they both appear in our *list* of notables which is to descend to posterity—the two might be confounded, which may come to be important by-and-by—seeing that Thos. B. is a stout able-bodied man, and not of much genius—while "our old friend" is of a meagre and puny frame, carrying most of his height in his head.

We the more readily accord a place to our old classmate, because the matter of his communication is entirely original, and so much in his peculiar vein, that those who remember his qualities will be struck at his self preservation. We recollect our old friend well. We have often recurred in our own mind to those early agreeable attributes which made him so boon a companion. Those who with us were his familiars, will readily comprehend our meaning, when we speak of his warm-hearted and generous nature, his freedom from moroseness, his gentle blindness to his neighbor's faults, and how abstaining from that sharp sarcasm and biting irony, which serdid and morbid minds are apt to cultivate, he shone by the light of an open and frank candor, which none of his companions could ever imitate. This kind of sincerity so peculiarly his own, seems to have been fully preserved—and we thank him for its manifestation to the full amount of its due.

"Our old friend" very properly thinks we would be inclined to do him justice. In ordinary times we would to the full; but "in these troublous times," *justice* is the last favor that "old friendship" ought to offer; and we frankly tell our ancient schoolmate, that one of the objects we had in view in assuming a position where we might have an influence, was to save from JUSTICE just such "old friends" as he—our purpose being to try and keep them from being *elevated* more rapidly than they could bear.

French receipts for delicacies would not suit "our old classmate." He mistakes his nature, if he thinks he is an epicure. Nevertheless we may serve him. We no longer aspire to be Brigadier General. We have reported to the Enrolling officer, and are now a Conscript, and we are in active service, perhaps fighting against larger odds than any private in the army. We have reason to hope soon to be called to the field. When we are, we are promised a SQUAD of our own selection. As "our old friend" is feeble of health and indisposed to fight, we can easily have HIM detailed as a *cook*—*cook* to the Corporal's squad—a corporal, too, who had fought at Williamsburg, Seven Pines—in the trenches before Richmond—at Mechanicsville Cold Harbor. White Oak Swamp, South Mountain and Sharpsburg. What an honorable post to be associated with these events, even in this remote way. And then as *cook*, there would be an excellent opportunity to give to such a charming old College chum nice "French receipts," and to see too that he served them up, and that the squad devoured the whole of them, not leaving so much as a crumb for a dog under the table.

In the meantime we can give him a *Confederate receipt* that will do him good. As he is too feeble to go into the field, let him keep quiet at home. Let him mix a little love of country called patriotism, with a sincere wish for its success and a patriotic hostility to the enemy:—have this well stirred by the Guilford boys, with a couple of *eggs* thrown *in*, and take a good dose every minute,—abstaining all the time from deleterious ideas of sovereign meetings to break up the Confederacy—and this *receipt* will do his heart good. His complaint is a chronic one and the cure may be slow, and he may suffer some confinement, but his case is not a mortal one and strict regiemen may at least *prolong his life*. We placed him in association with Mr. Reade by mistake. If we had thought of the Standard's idea of Mr. Reade, that he was "a sneak and *an oily* demagogue," we should never have put "our old friend" in company so foreign to his taste. We shall not commit the fault again. We shall keep him hereafter along side of his old crony, Mr. Dick. All his neighbors will at once recognize what *comfortable bed fellows they will make;* or we may put him with the Standard, unless he walks out of nights—in that case we could not consent to disturb our steady neighbor.

We bid "our old friend" adieu. We wish he may "be let live"—as far as we can do so when he shall stand in need of us, we will contribute to this end. We know few men less prepared for death—and we trust that ample time may be afforded him to set in order a house that we regret to say needs both scouring and white-washing.

Again farewell to "our old classmate"—the revival of our acquaintance is as pleasant as our former association—and the pleasure is enhanced by the evidence our "old friend" has given, that good society sometimes is congenial even to him.

The List.

We add to our list of Notables, who are most prominens, by the addition of those candidates who since the last publication have qualified themselves for immortality:

Senator E. G. Reade,
W. W. Holden, Editor of the Standard,
Dr. J. T. Leach, M. C., elect,
R. P. Dick, Guilford county,
Sam'l. H. Christian, M. C. elect,
Col. Leonidas C. Edwards, Clerk of Senate,
D. F. Caldwell, Guilford,
J. A. Long, ditto,
Edw'd. M. Patrick, Green county.
Thos. B. Long, Chatham.
John H. Haughton, Chatham.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Quentin Busbee, Esq., was elected yesterday by the County Court of Wake County Attorney. The vote stood Busbee 50, D. G. Fowle 49. F. J. Hutchins was reelected County Trustee.

After several weeks of extremely dry weather, we were favored with copious rains on yesterday.

The Newbern Expedition.

We have refrained from noticing, as we might have done, the want of the full success we had hoped of the late military expedition against Newbern. But as the subject is discussed in the papers of the day, we may give our readers the benefit of something that is said, without at all endorsing or sympathizing with the criticisms indulged in against any of the commanders on that occasion. We know that only simple justice is done to Generals Martin, Hoke, Clingman and the others—but it is the part of patriotism as well as prudence to withhold censure, until all the facts become known—which will be given when fully and accurately elicited.

We copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION.—Notwithstanding the success obtained by Major General Pickett, in his advance upon Newbern, there appears to have been some fault or omission somewhere, which greatly diminished the results expected from that expedition.

As partial successes this Spring must not satisfy our Generals, we hope a spirit of strict investigation will be shown, and that censure will fall where censure is due for all faults, and omissions.

The Wilmington N. C Journal introduces an account of General Martin's co-operating column in the late expedition with the following remarks. The italics are ours:

"SUCCESSFUL MILITARY MOVEMENT IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We have been favored with the following highly interesting account of the movement of the force which left this place under command of Brigadier General Martin, to co-operate in the recent demonstration against Newbern. It will be seen that General Martin, with the gallant officers and men under his command, accomplished all and more than had been assigned to them, *and that if blame attaches anywhere for the comparative failure of the combined movements*, none of that blame can attach to Gen. Martin or the brave little army under his command. From all we have been able to learn from different sources, we are convinced that Generals Clingman and Hoke also performed *their* part well and bravely. Still, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that "*somebody blundered*," although we are in doubt whether any good could be accomplished by any further remark that we might feel disposed to make, and therefore forbear further comment, for the present at least, perhaps altogether. The main body of the prisoners, over seventy, arrived here yesterday. From first to last the movement of General Martin was eminently successful, and reflects the highest credit upon all concerned."

Does blame attach anywhere? Who is the "Somebody" that "blundered?" "Bohemian," correspondent of the "Dispatch," after giving an account of the advance in front, says:

"During all this brilliant little affair, only two brigades were engaged. General Barton, with the picked troops of the division, had been sent to the south side of the Trent, and his approach was looked for with great anxiety. Gen. Pickett listened anxiously for the sound of his guns, expecting every moment to hear him open upon the town in the rear; but the day wore away and nothing was heard from him. Evening came on and still no news."

And again:

"When the sun set, the enemy was confined within their fortifications; but still no news from south of the Trent. General P. looks more perplexed than ever, and twists his sword knot more rapidly, and bites his nails persistently. Presently he disposes of the troops for the night, and turns away from the field. As he passes the tired soldiers, who have fought all day, they rise to greet him; smiles cover their dusty faces, caps wave, and we know that hearty cheers would follow but for the proximity of the enemy.

"The day's fight was ended. Still, as the daylight lingered, small bands of prisoners were brought in, until between 180 and 200 had been collected, and the whole put on the route to Richmond. Besides the prisoners was some artillery, several wagons and a quantity of stores, together with sundry piles of private baggage. And this is all I know about the battle. What occurred south of the Trent I do not know, and I do not care to speak from hearsay, or to draw inferences.—The conduct of Generals Pickett, Hoke and Clingman, won my entire admiration, and I think all will concur as far as affairs were pushed. The loss was very small on our side. Col. Shaw was killed on the field, and Gen. Clingman slightly wounded. "Thirty-five," I believe, is a number which will cover all casualties."

"Bohemian" does not say whether Gen. Barton, with the "picked troops of the division," was ever heard from any more during the expedition. But the fact that he applauds "the conduct of Generals Picket, Hoke and Clingman," and that the Journal says that Generals Martin, Clingman and Hoke performed their parts well, leaves no other inference than that General Barton, on the south side of the Trent, *did not* accomplish all that Gen. Picket expected. Why he did not, has yet to be explained. Strict accountability on the part of the officers for failure, is absolutely necessary. To permit well planned movements to fail from the defective execution of subordinates, may ruin the prospects and hopes that now cheer and encourage the people.

A MIRAGE IN CHARLESTON BAY.—A correspondent of the Mississippian, writing from Charleston, under date of the 16th, thus describes a rare spectacle:

This morning a beatiful phenomenon, and one of rare occurrence, was to be seen on the bay, which presented the appearance of a boundless ocean, with the waves dancing and sparkling in the sunshine as far as the eye could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen above this vast extent of water; the blue sky, terminating in a beautifully defined border, the line of which was accurately developed, alone bounded the distant view; and so complete was the optical illusion that it was impossible, for some length of time, to imagine anything else than the sea itself, had, by some unaccountable means, actually risen above its natural level, overflowed the islands and covered the hills. Nothing could exceed the effect of this beautiful mirage, which lasted for some time; and then, as if by magic, the volume of misty vapors in a mass rolled itself up and floated away in thin and fleecy clouds.

EVANS & COGSWELL.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this old and enterprising publishing house, lately of Charleston, but now of Columbia, S. C., where they are established and prepared to attend to all orders in their line entrusted to their charge.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Up to the hour we were compelled to go to press in order to save our Western mail, not a word of Telegraphic news had been received.

YANKEES IN WILLS VALLEY.—We learn, says the Atlanta Register of Wednesday, from an intelligent gentleman just from Lebanon, DeKalb county, Alabama, that the Yankees, about eight thousand strong, appeared at the village of Lebanon, fifty miles west of Rome, on Tuesday last, took possession of the place, captured about thirty furloughed soldiers, and set fire to the town in two or three places, burning up one entire square.

They also took possession of six thousand dollars, in the hands of Probate Judge Franklin for distribution among soldiers' families.

On the next day our home guards some two hundred in number, met the Yankees one mile south of Lebanon when a skirmish ensued—our forces losing two men wounded, and then fell back to Cedar Bluff, on the Coosa river, twenty-eight miles west of Rome.

This Yankee force consists of both cavalry and infantry, and was commanded by Gen. Smith, of Missouri.

On Wednesday evening, the Yankee infantry retired to the top of Sand Mountain, six miles from Lebanon, leaving five hundred cavalry in the valley.

We learn from the same gentleman that the Yankees were reported to be in large force at Larkin's Ferry, twenty-two miles west of Lebanon, and boasted of their intention of marching on Rome.

The Rome Courier of the 11th says: There is a line of couriers from Rome to Lebanon, through whom regular communication is kept up. The enemy still occupy Sand Mountain and a portion of Wills Valley, having made no change of position during the two days preceding yesterday. The object of the expedition probably is to procure forage.

The Atlanta Intelligencer indignantly denies and denounces reports concerning preparations for evacuating Dalton. We hope the Atlanta papers in their military zeal, will not be too precise in telling what Gen. Johnston intends to do, or not to do.

[For the Confederate.

GREENSBORO', Feb. 12th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—As to the *State Journal* which has departed, I have nothing to say—I was gratified however to see it announced that you were to take charge of *The Confederate*, a paper which had arisen Phœnix like from the ashes of the old *State Journal*—I was gratified for various reasons—first because we were old friends and classmates, and I knew that in these troublous times you would always do an old friend justice—secondly, because I knew you had traveled a great deal and could give your readers much information in regard to foreign countries—and as provisions—especially delicacies are quite scarce now, I thought your long residence in France, might enable you to furnish in your valuable paper, many good receipts, so that the sick and afflicted could be enabled, notwithstanding the very short allowance upon which we are placed, to have something prepared that would tickle the appetite. Again I knew that you had been badly treated by the Confederate Government, and on account of such treatment—(at which I was very indignant myself) you had been compelled to leave the field of war, when so many of our brave soldiers were laying down their lives, and that through a sense of honor you could no longer fight the "battles of freedom in freedom's holy land"—at least you could not fight them as a *Brig. General*. Again I was fearful that your long travels, and your disappointment in not being promoted to a Generalship might have affected your health and I was glad to see my old companion and classmate get a comfortable birth in the pleasant city of Oaks, so that he would be shielded from the Conscript law. For these and various other reasons I could mention, I am exceedingly rejoiced to see that you have assumed the charge of *The Confederate*, and I therefore directed your agent in Greensboro', a few days since to send on my name as a subscriber.

I knew that I should not be disappointed in you—I see from your paper this morning, that you have already put my name in your columns—I thank you kindly for the notice, though I knew that you would not forget an old friend—I think I have cause to complain however that you have associated my name with such small men as Hon. E. G. Reade, R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell and others. It is true that in the Douglas Convention which met at Raleigh, you thought Mr. Dick one of the great men of the State, and a pure patriot—but I beg of you never again to associate my name with such small fry as the Hon. E. G. Reade—I ask this on the ground of old friendship.

Again dear Editor, I rejoice that you intend to publish the names of those who are in favor of the sovereign people of North Carolina meeting together and expressing their sentiments as freemen. The *Standard*, *Progress* and *Observer* and many other papers have not had the moral courage to do this under the false idea that in so doing, they might give aid and comfort to the enemy. I rejoice to see that you take a different view of the subject—I hope you will go on in the good work; and as publishing a paper is now attended with a great deal of cost, I will agree to furnish you with at least 1,000 names from Guilford, without charging you one cent. These are hard times and we must help each other; in other words, we must "live and let live." If you desire it, I can fill a few columns in every issue of your paper. You are engaged in a great and glorious work in giving these names to the public in order that record in future shall be made up correct, and it will afford me peculiar pleasure to aid and assist—as it always does to aid in any thing that is calculated to contribute to the peace and quiet of the community.

As an old friend, an old schoolmate and an old classmate, I ask the favor of an insertion of this in your very valuable paper at an early day.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES A. LONG.

The following is "a palpable hit from Punch, at producers who wouldn't acknowledge the *corn*:"

Some patriotic farmers in some Counties of this State,
Resolv'd they'd sell their produce at the Government rate;
But when the people wished to buy, 'twas found out, and to tell,
That these "patriotic farmers," *hadn't any thing to sell!*

Gen. Martin's Success.

The Wilmington Journal publishes a highly interesting account of the movements of the force which left Wilmington under command of Brigadier General Martin, to co-operate in the recent demonstration against Newbern. It gives us very great pleasure to corroborate the statements of the Journal's correspondent. General Martin, with the gallant officers and men under his command, accomplished all and more than had been assigned to them, and if blame attaches anywhere for the comparative failure of the combined movements, none of that blame can attach to Gen. Martin or the brave little army under his command. From all we have been able to learn from different souces we are convinced that Generals Clingman and Hoke also performed their part well and bravely.

Regretting the necessity of selection and omission, we present such portions as will be most interesting to our readers:

The expedition consisted of the 17th North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Lamb, commanding; the 42nd Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Colonel John E. Brown, commanding; Captain Paris' (Virginia) Battery of Artillery, and Captain Ellis' Battery of Major J. W. Moore's Battalion of Artillery; and two companies of cavalry—Captain Harris and Captain Harland—the latter from South Carolina.

The expedition moved from Wilmington on the 28th ult., and made an average march of twenty miles a day over heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy ones at the other. No remarkable incident occurred until our forces approached the enemy's lines, when General Martin disposed his forces as follows: An advanced guard, consisting of all the cavalry, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown forward to "feel" the enemy—the cavalry being under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Jeffords, 5th South Carolina Cavalry, and the whole under command of Col. George Jackson. The rest of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the Commanding General. On nearing the first pickets of the enemy and discovering them on the alert, the cavalry dashed furiously forward, and the Yankee pickets (twenty-five or thirty in number) retreated as fast as their horses would carry them. The road over which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a swamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and water. But on they sped—some of the Yankee horses and their riders turning somersets in the mud, and ours running over them, and tumbling headlong into the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upon the men and horses, (breaking the neck of one of the latter) but doing no serious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut Muse, of Harris' cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, fell mortally wounded by a pistol shot from a Yankee who was being hotly pursued.

Besides the capture of prisoners, about twenty of the enemy were killed—most of their wounded being carried off the field.

After driving them through the woods, and over the field intervening between our troops and the fort (Newport Barracks), the enemy opened on us with a 42-pounder from the fort. Captain Paris delivered a few well directed shots a them from his 12-pound Napoleon, when the General determined to assault the works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previously set fire to all the buildings, evacuated the place, set fire to the rail road bridge, and tore up the county bridge over Newport river to prevent pursuit. It was now night, and after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of eight miles, our gallant troops were in possession of the field—the enemy flying for life. Altogether, our troops captured seven pieces of artilery, several hundred stand of arms, two hundred boxes ammunition, about seventy-five prisoners, six slaves, a dozen horses, and commissary stores enough to subsist the troops during their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of clothing with which our men supplied themselves—such as overcoats, pants, blankets, &c. The enemy burnt most of their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also burnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few horses were rescued by our men. In addition to our captures, we destroyed one thousand barrels of turpentine belonging to the United States Government and burnt two rail road bridges.

The next morning the General directed Col. Jeffords, with a detachment of 60 cavalry, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Newbern—not having heard from our forces there, and being in entire ignorance as to the movements of our troops.

This work was thoroughly accomplished.—Col. J. went within a mile of Newbern, obtained valuable information, capturing two block houses, spiking the guns, tearing up and burning every railroad and county bridge between the Trent and Shepardaville, or Newport Barracks, and bringing off a full outfit of clothing for his men.

New Advertisements.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent.
18-1m

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18-1m

Soldier's Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practising Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. E. HINES,
18-3aw Surgeon, Medical Director.